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SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1915.

A Morning Motto:

A gentleman is a rarer thing than many of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners; but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make out his list.—W. M. THACKERAY.

Bite the Bubble.

If improperly constructed or improperly used, the bubbling drinking fountain may be a greater menace to health than the common drinking cup. The other day an inspector of the United States Public Health Service took a seat beside a bubbling drinking fountain in a railway station and watched the way in which it was used. Forty-seven different persons, of whom eleven were men, twenty-two were women, and fourteen were children, used the bubbling fountain. In almost every case the lips were placed almost completely around the metal ball from which the water spouted, and one small boy seemed as if he were trying to swallow it. Several of the men obviously were chewing tobacco. Of the forty-seven people, four were colored, three looked as though they might have tuberculosis, and three had an eruption upon the face.

Every person using the bubbling drinking fountain should bear in mind that the object of this sanitary device is to prevent the interchange of mouth secretions. When mucous and other matter becomes attached to metal it sometimes requires considerable force to remove it, and this is not always accomplished by a slowly moving current of water. In using the bubbling fountain the rule should be "Bite the Bubble." The lips should not touch any part of the fountain and under no condition should the fountain be used for rinsing the mouth or for expectorating.

The Joy Ride Menace.

The automobile is too valuable and too important an implement of modern life to be entrusted to the mishandling of irresponsible drivers, drunken chauffeurs, indifferent joy riders and speed fanatics, whose recklessness results in such tragedies as that of the little child tossed to the wayside dead a few days ago and the tip cart smash-up, says an exchange.

In one city alone there were twenty-two deaths and 488 injuries in 1912, and twenty-two were killed and 495 were hurt in 1913, as the result of the various kinds of carelessness to which an automobile may be subjected. The figures are too high. The punishments are too light. Every automobile maker in the country, and every association which aims to promote the use of the machine either for work or play, declares that the careless minority are responsible for most of the accidents. In particular, a way ought to be found which will insure that an automobile shall stay in its garage not to be taken out without the owner's knowledge and consent.

Free Bulletins on Fruits.

Senator J. H. Hale, the "peach king," once said, "No man should fool himself into telling his wife that he hasn't time to bother with such trash as berries, but will buy all the family wants. He may not be such a liar, but those of us who have so often heard that old chestnut about buying all the berries the family wants, know that the man will never do it. He never did and never will buy one-tenth part as many berries as the family will consume if he will give them all they will use right straight from the patch."

In Experiment Station Bulletin 149, entitled "Small Fruits for Home and Commercial Planting," Professor L. F. Sutton gives all the details concerning the propagation and care of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries, including pruning and treatment for insects and disease. The subject of pruning is especially well treated, the process for each kind of berry being illustrated by special photographs taken before and after pruning.

Experiment Station Bulletin 151, by E. C. Auchter is a report of a very careful orchard survey made in Berkeley county. While this bulletin is of special interest to residents of Berkeley county, it emphasizes certain well established principles of apple orcharding and should be of interest to fruit growers throughout the state.

Either of the above bulletins may be secured free of charge by addressing the agricultural editor, West Virginia University, Morgantown. In writing, please state whether you desire your name placed upon the general mailing list.

Quality Not Quantity in College Work.

"College and university education has outgrown the boom stage," declares Dr. Samuel P. Capen, in the annual report of the United States commissioner of education, just issued.

"The day of the academic promoter of the inflation of values is over," continues Dr. Capen. "Expansion is still going on, but for the most part unaccompanied by the frenzied advertising so common in the past and encouragingly free from the optimistic confusion of prospects and realities. The developments of the year strengthen the condition which has been ripening for some time that higher education is now looking to its foundation and setting its house in order."

"Colleges and universities have come under the sway of the slogan 'efficiency.' Surveys undertaken by outsiders and by officials of the institution to be examined have become increasingly frequent. There has been vigorous activity on the part of several voluntary associations that concern themselves with standards of entrance, graduation and constitutional equipment. Some of this

activity has crystallized in the form of recommendations that will effect educational procedure over considerable areas. The adoption of some form of group system has been reported to the United States Bureau of Education by twenty-one institutions, undoubtedly only a fraction of the whole number of colleges that have taken this step."

The idea that it is quality rather than quantity of work done by a college student that counts toward effective education, has already received tangible recognition in a few institutions through the granting of extra credit for quality, says Dr. Capen. Several prominent institutions have been recognized and other new departments have been formed; and several others are experimenting with new types of vocational courses related to local industrial activities.

Dr. Capen mentions Montana, Kansas and Idaho as "three more states where the administration of state institutions of higher education has been further centralized through recent legislative action."

Testing the Value of the Kindergarten.

The value of the kindergarten as tested by its results is discussed by Miss A. M. Winchester in an annual review of kindergarten work just issued by the commissioner of education.

"For several years investigations have been undertaken in different cities," says the review, "for the purpose of ascertaining the advantage gained by children with kindergarten training over non-kindergarten children. The emphasis in these investigations has been placed usually upon the rate of speed with which the children make the successive grades."

"The fallacy of drawing conclusions from such surveys," says Miss Winchester, "is manifest at once. It is well nigh impossible to gauge the speed correctly, because in the first grade, both kindergarten and non-kindergarten children are placed together, and by the rule of uniformity which seems necessary in school systems, the teacher unconsciously standardizes the progress of her class. The laggards are brought up by dint of conscientious work, and the forward ones are held in leash, so that by the time the fifth or sixth grade is reached, whatever special impetus may have resulted from the child's kindergarten training has ceased to be measurable."

"In any event the permanent value of the kindergarten has little, if any, connection with the number of years required to go through the grades. The kindergarten's concern is with the content of the years rather than with their number; with the fullness of the life of the child rather than with the mere economy of time. Power to think and do, a tendency to assume right attitudes toward life, and ability to work and play happily with one's fellows—these are the results of training based upon the belief in education by development."

An investigation about to be undertaken by the International Kindergarten Union in this field, Miss Winchester points out, will involve making a study in several different cities of one set of children who entered kindergarten five years ago and another set in the same school who did not attend kindergarten. The records of these children will be examined with reference to their proficiency in school studies. The quality and spirit of the teachers of these children as well as the quality and spirit of the homes from which the children come will be taken into consideration.

The Origin of the Tomato.

Excepting our scientists, there are comparatively few people in this country who ever stop to think of how many important products that now minister to the health, sustenance and pleasures of mankind were added to the world's supply by the discovery of America. A few of these are incidentally mentioned in an interesting article on "The Tomato," in the current number of *The Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, by Edward Albes, who writes:

"The greatest febrile known today—quinine—came into existence because the Incas of Peru had discovered the medicinal properties of the bark of the Cinchona tree; the leaves of the cocoa plant, a South American product, have served to alleviate pain the world over by their essence—cocaine; Indian corn, or maize, was unknown to the old world before it was found to be the great food staple of the Americas; Irish as well as sweet potatoes had their first home in the new world; the delicious concoction known as chocolate, serving man as both food and drink, had been known for centuries by the Incas of Peru and the Aztecs of Mexico before the Spaniards found it in these countries and introduced it into Europe; tobacco, whose rings of aromatic smoke now circumscribe the earth, was added to man's pleasures by the Indians of America. Many other products might be enumerated, but among them all perhaps none ministers more delightfully to the palate of the modern epicure than does the tomato, that luscious, succulent, refreshing vegetable fruit which gratifies the eye with its beauty of color and form, stills hunger with its meat and assuages thirst with its juice."

The name "tomato" seems to be of Aztec origin, given as tomati by some authorities and as *xitomate* by others, and still persists in some few of the old Mexican town names, such as Tomatlan, Tomatepec, etc., but the general consensus of opinion among botanists seems to be that the plant and its culture for edible purposes originated in Peru, whence it spread to other sections of the Americas. It is certain, at any rate, that it was known and cultivated for its fruit centuries before the Columbian discovery.

That the cultivated tomato was known to some of the European botanists over 360 years ago is evidenced by the fact that two large varieties were described by Matthiolus as early as 1554, but for many years it was only in southern Europe that the value of the fruit for use in soups and as a salad was recognized. It was quite generally used in Spain and Italy during the seventeenth century, but in England and in northern Europe generally the plant was grown only in botanical gardens as a curiosity and for ornamental purposes. It was seldom eaten, being commonly regarded as unhealthy and even poisonous. This belief probably arose because of the close resemblance of the plant to its allied relative the nightshade, or belladonna, and had, of course, no foundation in fact. It was not until the early part of the nineteenth century that the tomato came into general use as a food in northern Europe and even in the United States. Since about 1835, however, the use and cultivation of the Vegetable has grown to such an extent that it has now become one of the most important of our garden crops.

When a successful process of canning the fruit was evolved, the tomato industry at once assumed large proportions. It was found that for all cooking purposes the canned fruit was as good as that fresh from the vine, and as a result the tomato has become a staple food the year round, and millions of dollars are now invested in canning factories in the United States, whose chief output consists of tomatoes. From statistics compiled by the National Canners' Association for the year 1914 it is learned that among the tomato producing states, Maryland ranked first with a production of \$5,850,000 cases of canned tomatoes; Delaware second with 1,355,000 cases; Indiana third with 1,295,000 cases. The total production for the whole country amounted to 15,222,000 cases of tomatoes and about 5,000,000 cases of tomato pulp (used in making

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS

President American Society for Thrift



so seldom apply this saying to "thrift"? They try to train their children in the ways of morality, but not in the ways of thrift.

Two men met on the street car in a Western city one morning recently, and one asked the other how he intended to give his boy a start in life.

The father answered that he and the boy's mother were going to see that their son received an education, that his health remained good, that he attended church and made the proper kind of friends.

"But," he was asked, "how are you going to teach your boy thrift and the value of money?"

The father had given the subject no thought, but said that with the equipment the boy would have as a result of his education and good associations, he ought to be successful, and that he himself was carrying life insurance.

His friend approved. "But," said he, "what practical lessons in thrift are you giving him, so that he, in turn, will be able to take care of a family? How are you teaching him the value of money? Above everything else teach him early the benefits to be derived from saving and from earning money himself. He will thank you for it some day."

The father was impressed by the idea and agreed to do as his friend suggested.

However, not all fathers have such thoughtful friends. Thus, teaching children thrift is one essential thing in our education that should be taken up in our schools.

The lessons of thrift, like other lessons, are best learned when young, when the mind is receptive. The Germans understand this, and out of their necessity at the present time, they are teaching the children in their schools how to cope with the necessity of the future. They are being taught scientifically how and why to eat, to eat meat substitutes which are easier to get and cheaper; to masticate the food thoroughly, because when one chews food thoroughly, less is required; not to eat between meals and in every way to practice thrift. The other countries at war are doing much the same thing.

Thrift is a necessity in times of war which only goes to show its advantage in times of peace. But above all things let us remember that if we would have the nation of tomorrow thrifty we must teach thrift to the child of today.

catsup, sauces, soups, etc.) The total was therefore over 20,000,000 cases of twenty-four two pound cans each, or an output of 480,000,000 cans, weighing 480,000 tons, and having an approximate value of \$28,000,000. If these cans were placed one on top of the other, the resulting column would be very nearly 37,000 miles high, or if placed end to end in a row, would encircle the earth one and a half times at the equator. These figures deal only with the canned product of factories keeping accurate statistics. When we remember that perhaps twice as many more are eaten raw and canned by the thrifty housewives and girls' canning clubs, we may get some idea of the importance in our national economy of the garden tomato.



NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—James B. Duke has closed his 2,000 acre estate at Somerville, N. J., to the proletariats. Mr. Duke has had enough of the common "peepul." He maintains a park which is one of the show places of the country and which has been virtually free to everybody. The public in turn has shown its customary gratitude.

It has with reckless abandon, stolen the flowers, shot the game and committed what acts of petty vandalism it could. Mr. Duke once submitted to be insulted by a rough necked chauffeur and to have his infant daughter nearly run down by a visitor's motor car.

He finally drew the line when an automobile party pre-empted the grounds for a picnic and littered the lawns with lunch boxes and bottles. In effecting this triumph of vandalism the human hog element of the public acted in a characteristic spirit. It treated private parks as it treats its own parks. Central park would have long ago been devastated had not the police known how to use their clubs.

James William Bryan, the printing contractor, and Frank Lord, a newspaperman, both of Washington, were walking up Broadway one day last week giving the new sport shirts the up and down. At forty-second street, Lord stopped, grasped his companion by the arm. "While walking in the street with a man who wears a sport shirt," he queried, "wonder if the gentlemen should walk on the outside?"

There was deep grief in Times Square the other day. The report was zipped to a palpitating world by a pink sheeted paper that Wilson Mizner had disappeared. He had sunk out of view, it was stated, after escaping from a sanitarium attendant. The playwright was an hour later found. "Look at me," he said, "it's me all right. This is flesh and bones. There's no medium or cabinet work around here. Oh, waiter, see what—?" Mizner said he had not been away from Broadway and Forty-second street for more than twenty minutes at a time for a month.

Those familiar with Mizner's habits say he has been at Times Square in the daytime as usual and at Jack's of night right along. He is writing a play called "The Cry of a Child."

Dick Marsh, an old time actor, was on a surface car in Jamaica the other morning during a heavy rain. When the storm was at its worst the conductor angered Marsh.

"We were all sitting on the backs of the seats, huddled up close," he said, "when the car stopped and the conductor yelled, 'Water street.' Next he yelled 'River street.' I called out 'let me off at Reservoir avenue.'"

"What happened then?" a friend asked.

"I slipped and fell off the seat," replied Marsh.

Since the outbreak of the war many quips have been made at the expense of the English actor. Renold Wolfe tells that the English actors at the Lambs club had notified their government that they would enlist, but only under a guarantee of forty weeks. Although London is well represented in Times Square, there are many prominent English actors doing valiant service in the trenches. Among them are Lionel Walsh, Leslie Faber, Robert Loraine, Herbert Sleath, Wilfred Draycott, Guy Standing and Allan Pollock.

J. M. Flagg took a friend out in his new car the other day. Later the friend said: "It's a rattling good car." Now Flagg is wondering just what he meant.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Nobody Surprised.
(Grafton Sentinel.)

The wife of the man who sent \$10,000 to Uncle Sam's conscience fund says he is crazy. And nobody is surprised.

Poker Too Hot.
(Wheeling Intelligencer.)

This country is not covetous of Mexico or any part thereof, and some of the sensitive factionists ought to realize that we have sense enough to have no desire to hold a poker that is hot at both ends.

Men to Look Longer.
(Fairmont West Virginian.)

An item in a fashion column is to

the effect that women's skirts will be two or three inches shorter this fall. Well, that may be, but as far as the mere men are concerned, they will look longer.

Stands for Much.
(Parkersburg State Journal.)

The Baltimore and Ohio has another big death roll added to its list already too long. All sorts of excuses are offered, and explanations proffered, but perhaps a sufficient reason is found in the fact that it was the Baltimore and Ohio. That stands for much.

Spank Carranza.
(Weston Democrat.)

Carranza objects to the United States and the five South American countries meddling with Mexican affairs, and affairs in that direction now look rather grave. If it becomes absolutely necessary for Uncle Sam to give Carranza a spanking it

it is his hope that he will go to his grave like any man and do a good job of it.

A Weedy City.
(Huntington Herald-Dispatch.)

There is still splendid prospect for plenty of rain which will necessitate continued vigilance lest the weeds overcome the city. Keep on cutting 'em.

Purposeless Existence.
(Bluefield Telegraph.)

The European mother who didn't raise her boy to be a soldier must have led him through a purposeless kind of existence.

Vast Diference.
(Wheeling Register.)

The cow girls who are taking part in the motion picture acting in Brooke county should realize that there is a vast difference between the prairies and the West Virginia hills.

Someone Has to Pay.
(Parkersburg Sentinel.)

A five million dollar railroad station has been built at Kansas City, the finest in the West. Tremendous sums have been expended by railroads the last ten years in furnishing palatial quarters for their passengers. These investments have largely been made under public pressure, because every town is anxious to outdo its neighbors, especially when an outside corporation has to foot the bills. As a revenue producer, however, an ornate station is no better than a plain one, and the incessant demand for increased freight and passenger rates may be, in part, a consequence of the heavy outlay for non-revenue improvements. In the end somebody has to pay for these pretty things and that somebody is invariably the people.

Doing the Impossible.
(Phillips Republican.)

The new "figure" for men, according to a fashion journal, is to be "slender, leggy, but with a well balanced and athletic seeming body." The result ought to be interesting, if only as an example of how to do the impossible.

SANCTUM VAUDEVILLE

Mother (who is teaching her child the alphabet)—Now, dearie, what comes after "g"?

The Child—Whiz—Judge.

Mother (who pays the bills)—"What are all these charges on the country club bill—To Tom Collins?"

"That's all right, mother. He—he's my caddy."—Life.

"John Jibbs, what are you gisling about?"

"Golly, I just read about a woman policeman being assigned to do secret service work."—Buffalo Express.

Miss Vine—Do you favor women proposing?

"What a question—Certainly not. When a woman picks out a man she should make him propose."—Houston Chronicle.

"Terdy had one great disappointment while in Greece."

"What was that?"

"He couldn't find anybody who belonged to a Greek letter society."—Pittsburg Post.

Grille—I've been reading, Harold, that kissing is hygienically unsafe, and think of the numbers of times you have kissed me.

Harold—Oh, well, "there's safety in numbers," you know.—Life.

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, your honor. It was I who taught your daughter to play the piano.

Judge—Thirty years.—Musical American.

The Professor—Hump. Dear me, I gave that young man two courses on the cultivation of the memory, and he's gone away and forgot to pay me, and I can't for the life of me remember the fellow's name. How provoking.—The Pathfinder.

"What's the big celebration? Conquering bars or something?"

"No. One of the town boys murdered a fellow some years back and he's just been declared sane by a jury. That's the reception committee."—Buffalo Express.

"Senator, I wish you would give me a job as your private secretary."

"Oh, my boy," responded the city senator, "don't get mixed up with the government service. Nothing to it. Ruins a young man. Besides, I've promised that position to my son."—Kansas City Journal.

WILL HAVE STREET FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Attorney J. Blackburn Ware and Merrill Stryker, appointed to secure funds for a street fair, have enough in sight to be safe in saying that the fair will be held early in October. Prizes will be offered for the best music on this occasion. So get to practicing. It is going to be the best fair ever held in the city.

Eva Mines Harris to C. G. Haymond, 1 lot, Harrison addition.

Lula O. Robinson et al to Amos T. Morris interest in 27 1-2 acres, Big Elk creek.

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